BLM5106- Advanced Algorithm Analysis and Design

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Introduction to algorithms **TH Cormen, CE Leiserson, RL Rivest, C Stein**

HASH FUNCTIONS

- Applications of Hash Functions and Desirable Properties

Dynamic Programming

- Dynamic programming, like the divide-and-conquer method, solves problems by combining the solutions to subproblems.
- A divide-and-conquer algorithm does more work than necessary, repeatedly solving the common subsubproblems.
- A dynamic-programming algorithm solves each subsubproblem just once and then saves its answer in a table, thereby avoiding the work of recomputing the answer every time it solves each subsubproblem.
- We typically apply dynamic programming to ***optimization problems***

Dynamic Programming

- When developing a dynamic-programming algorithm, we follow a sequence of four steps:

1. Define sub problems
2. Relate subproblem solutions
3. Recurse&memorize or Buid DP table bottom up
4. Solve originial problem

Dynamic Programming
Fibonacci Numbers ☺

- Lets see Dynamic Programming Solution

Dynamic Programming

- Longest Palindromic Sequence

Dynamic Programming

- Rod cutting

Rod Cutting: Finding the Solution

Memorized buttom up (non-recursive)

Let's use the bottom up approach and remember cuts

```
ExtendedBottomUpCutRod(p, n)
    r: array(0..n)    -- optimal value for rods of length 0..n
    s: array(0..n)    -- optimal first cut for rods of length 0..n
    r(0) := 0
    for j in 1 .. n loop
        q := MinInt
        for i in 1 .. j loop  -- Find the max cut position for length j
            if q < p(i) + r(j-i) then
                q := p(i) + r(j-i)
                s(j) := i   -- Remember the value of best so far value of i
            end if
        end loop
        r(j) := q
    end loop
    return r and s

PrintCutRodSolution(p, n)
    (r, s) := ExtendedBottomUpCutRod(p, n)
    while n > 0 loop
        print s(n)
        n := n - s(n)
    end loop
```